(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:06:49 ON 30 SEP 2005)

FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 11:06:59 ON 30 SEP 2005

L1	2140	S	CONTOUR AND FILTER?
L2	1420	S	L1 AND IMAG?
L3	25	S	L2 AND ARRAY
L4	0	S	L3 AND BAYER
L5	25	S	L2 AND ARRAY
L6	183	S	BAYER AND FILTER?
L7	10001	S	SWITCH? AND ARRAY
L8	1	S	L6 AND L7
L9	2	S	L1 AND L7
L10	0	S	ZERO 2A SWITCH? 2A ARRAY
L11	2	S	L2 AND BAYER
L12	0	S	JASPERS/AU
		E	JASPERS/AU
L13	2	S	E8
L14	5	S	E7

```
Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x
LOGINID:ssspta2309sxs
PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):3

* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1          Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2          "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  JUL 20  Powerful new interactive analysis and visualization software,
                  STN AnaVist, now available
 NEWS  4  AUG 11  STN AnaVist workshops to be held in North America
 NEWS  5  AUG 30  CA/CAplus -Increased access to 19th century research documents
 NEWS  6  AUG 30  CASREACT - Enhanced with displayable reaction conditions
 NEWS  7  SEP 09  ACD predicted properties enhanced in REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
 NEWS  8  SEP 22  MATHDI to be removed from STN

 NEWS EXPRESS  JUNE 13 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.0, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 13 JUNE 2005

 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
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=> file inspec, compendex
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

FILE 'INSPEC' ENTERED AT 11:06:59 ON 30 SEP 2005
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FILE 'COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 11:06:59 ON 30 SEP 2005
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=> s (contour and filter?)
(CONTOUR IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s contour and filter?
L1          2140 CONTOUR AND FILTER?
```

```
=> s l1 and imag?
L2        1420 L1 AND IMAG?

=> s l2 and array
L3          25 L2 AND ARRAY

=> s l3 and bayer
L4           0 L3 AND BAYER

=> s l2 and array
L5          25 L2 AND ARRAY

=> d 1-25 ti

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 25  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI   Laser beam splitting by diffractive optics.

L5   ANSWER 2 OF 25  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI   Parallel two-dimensional convolution algorithms.

L5   ANSWER 3 OF 25  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI   Image edge enhancement, dynamic compression and noise
     suppression using analog circuit processing.

L5   ANSWER 4 OF 25  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI   Multiscale shape simplification for object recognition.

L5   ANSWER 5 OF 25  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI   A neural network architecture for figure-ground separation of connected
     scenic figures.

L5   ANSWER 6 OF 25  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI   Integration of an application accelerator for high speed inspection.

L5   ANSWER 7 OF 25  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI   Extended optical-line-emitting gas in radio galaxies: broad-band optical,
     narrow-band optical, and radio imaging of a representative
     sample.

L5   ANSWER 8 OF 25  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI   Automatic contour detection using a 'fixed point
     Hachimura-Kuwahara filter' for SPECT attenuation correction.

L5   ANSWER 9 OF 25  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI   Opto-electronic bistable devices for image processing.

L5   ANSWER 10 OF 25  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI   Geometrical parameters measurements of optical fibers using an
     array CCD camera.

L5   ANSWER 11 OF 25  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI   Image processing applied to gravity and topography data covering
     the continental US.

L5   ANSWER 12 OF 25  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI   Opto-electronic bistable devices using twisted nematic liquid crystal
     cells for real-time optical information processing.

L5   ANSWER 13 OF 25  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI   Image boundary detection using array systems.

L5   ANSWER 14 OF 25  COMPENDEX  COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
```

TI A line-scanned based digit **image** description method and its application in fruit quality inspection.

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 25 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
TI The **CONTOUR** remote **imager** and spectrograph.

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 25 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
TI Programmable kernel analog VLSI convolution chip for real time vision processing.

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 25 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
TI **Image** edge enhancement, dynamic compression and noise suppression using analog circuit processing.

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 25 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
TI Multiscale shape simplification for object recognition.

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 25 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
TI FM-CW SAR and phased **array** spatial-velocity **imaging**.

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 25 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
TI Hough-like transform with Kalman **filter** refinement.

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 25 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
TI Neural network architecture for figure-ground separation of connected scenic figures.

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 25 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
TI **Imaging** of near-borehole structure using full-waveform sonic data.

L5 ANSWER 23 OF 25 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
TI HIERARCHICAL **CONTOUR** CODING SIMPLIFIES REAL TIME PATTERN RECOGNITION.

L5 ANSWER 24 OF 25 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
TI AUTOMATIC **CONTOUR** DETECTION USING A 'FIXED POINT HACHIMURA-KUWAHARA **FILTER**' FOR SPECT ATTENUATION CORRECTION.

L5 ANSWER 25 OF 25 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
TI **IMAGE** BOUNDARY DETECTION USING **ARRAY** SYSTEMS.

=> d ab 8

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 25 INSPEC (C) 2005 IEE on STN
AB Attenuation correction for single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) usually assumes a uniform attenuation distribution within the body surface **contour**. Previous methods to estimate this **contour** have used thresholding of a reconstructed section **image**. This method is often very sensitive to the selection of a threshold value, especially for nonuniform activity distributions within the body. The 'fixed-point Hachimura-Kuwahara **filter**' is proposed for extracting **contour** primitives from SPECT **images**. The Hachimura-Kuwahara **filter**, which preserves edges but smoothes nonedge regions, is applied repeatedly to identify the invariant set-the fixed-point **image**-that is unchanged by this nonlinear, two-dimensional **filtering** operation. This **image** usually becomes a piecewise constant **array**. In order to detect the **contour**, the tracing algorithm based on the minimum distance connection criterion is applied to the extracted **contour** primitives. This procedure does not require choice of a threshold value in determining the **contour**. SPECT data from a

water-filled elliptical phantom containing three sources was obtained and scattered projections were reconstructed. The automatic edge detection procedure was applied to the scatter was applied to the scatter window reconstruction, resulting in a reasonable outline of the phantom.

```
=> d ab 15

L5   ANSWER 15 OF 25  COMPENDEX  COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
AB   The Comet Nucleus Tour (CONTOUR) is a NASA Discovery mission to
     study the diversity of comet nuclei. Top level mission goals include
     imaging the nuclei of several comets at resolutions up to 4
     m/pixel, acquiring spectral information in both the visible and infrared
     (IR), and obtaining detailed compositional measurements of the gas and
     dust. The CONTOUR Remote Imager and Spectrograph
     (CRISP) instrument, under development at The Johns Hopkins University
     Applied Physics Laboratory, achieves the primary imaging and
     spectral mapping objectives. CRISP includes a visible imager and
     10-position filter wheel to survey the visible spectrum from 400
     to 800 nm and provide high-resolution images of the nucleus. An
     imaging spectrograph, utilizing a 256 * 256 HgCdTe array
     and yielding a spectral resolution of 7 nm, analyzes the infrared IR
     spectrum from 800 to 2500 nm. A Stirling cycle refrigerator cools the IR
     array to cryogenic operating temperatures. The imager
     and spectrograph share a common optical path that includes a scan mirror
     to actively track the comet nucleus during approach and fly-by. An
     overview of the CRISP instrument is presented. $CPY 2002 Elsevier Science
     Ltd. All rights reserved.


=> s bayer and filter?
L6          183 BAYER AND FILTER?

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:06:49 ON 30 SEP 2005)

     FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 11:06:59 ON 30 SEP 2005
L1         2140 S CONTOUR AND FILTER?
L2         1420 S L1 AND IMAG?
L3           25 S L2 AND ARRAY
L4            0 S L3 AND BAYER
L5           25 S L2 AND ARRAY
L6          183 S BAYER AND FILTER?

=> s switch? and array
L7        10001 SWITCH? AND ARRAY

=> s l6 and l7
L8            1 L6 AND L7

=> d

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 1  COMPENDEX  COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
AN   2001(27):2616  COMPENDEX
TI   High definition color interpolation scheme for progressive scan CCD image
     sensor.
AU   Hur, B.S. (Dept. of Elec. and Electronic Eng. Yonsei University, Seoul,
     South Korea); Kang, M.G.
SO   IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics v 47 n 1 February 2001 2001.p
     179-186
     CODEN: ITCEDA    ISSN: 0098-3063
PY   2001
```

DT Journal
TC Theoretical; Experimental
LA English

=> d ab

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
AB A color interpolation scheme for a progressive scan CCD image sensor with a RGB color **filter array** is required to overcome the physical limitation of the CCD image sensor and to increase the resolution of color signals. Most conventional approaches result in blurred edges and false color artifacts. In this paper, we propose an improved edge-adaptive color interpolation scheme for a progressive scan CCD image sensor. The proposed edge indicator function uses not only the within-channel correlation but also the cross-channel correlation, and reflects the edge characteristics in an image adaptively. The color components unavailable at each channel are interpolated along the edge direction, not across the edges, so that aliasing artifacts are suppressed. Furthermore, we eliminated false color artifacts resulted from the color image formation model in the edge-adaptive color interpolation scheme by adopting the **switching** algorithm that is based on the color edge detection. Simulation results of the proposed algorithm indicate that the improved edge-adaptive color interpolation scheme produces better quantitative and visually pleasing results than other conventional approaches. 13 Refs.

=> d all

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
AN 2001(27):2616 COMPENDEX
TI High definition color interpolation scheme for progressive scan CCD image sensor.
AU Hur, B.S. (Dept. of Elec. and Electronic Eng. Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea); Kang, M.G.
SO IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics v 47 n 1 February 2001 2001.p 179-186
CODEN: ITCEDA ISSN: 0098-3063
PY 2001
DT Journal
TC Theoretical; Experimental
LA English
AB A color interpolation scheme for a progressive scan CCD image sensor with a RGB color **filter array** is required to overcome the physical limitation of the CCD image sensor and to increase the resolution of color signals. Most conventional approaches result in blurred edges and false color artifacts. In this paper, we propose an improved edge-adaptive color interpolation scheme for a progressive scan CCD image sensor. The proposed edge indicator function uses not only the within-channel correlation but also the cross-channel correlation, and reflects the edge characteristics in an image adaptively. The color components unavailable at each channel are interpolated along the edge direction, not across the edges, so that aliasing artifacts are suppressed. Furthermore, we eliminated false color artifacts resulted from the color image formation model in the edge-adaptive color interpolation scheme by adopting the **switching** algorithm that is based on the color edge detection. Simulation results of the proposed algorithm indicate that the improved edge-adaptive color interpolation scheme produces better quantitative and visually pleasing results than other conventional approaches. 13 Refs.
CC 741.3 Optical Devices and Systems; 741.1 Light. Optics; 714.2 Semiconductor Devices and Integrated Circuits; 716.1 Information and Communication Theory; 921.6 Numerical Methods; 723.5 Computer Applications
CT *Image sensors; Approximation theory; Signal to noise ratio; Communication

channels (information theory); Algorithms; Computer simulation; Finite difference method; Color image processing; Charge coupled devices; Edge detection; Signal **filtering** and prediction
ST High definition color interpolation scheme; Color **filter array**; Edge indicator function; Within-channel correlation; Cross-channel correlation; **Bayer** format

=> dhis
DHIS IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:06:49 ON 30 SEP 2005)

FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 11:06:59 ON 30 SEP 2005
L1 2140 S CONTOUR AND FILTER?
L2 1420 S L1 AND IMAG?
L3 25 S L2 AND ARRAY
L4 0 S L3 AND BAYER
L5 25 S L2 AND ARRAY
L6 183 S BAYER AND FILTER?
L7 10001 S SWITCH? AND ARRAY
L8 1 S L6 AND L7

=> s l1 and l7
L9 2 L1 AND L7

=> d 1-2 ti

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 INSPEC (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI Audio-visual speaker tracking with importance particle **filters**.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
TI Audio-visual speaker tracking with importance particle **filters**.

=> d ab 1

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 INSPEC (C) 2005 IEE on STN
AB We present a probabilistic method for audio-visual (AV) speaker tracking, using an uncalibrated wide-angle camera and a micro- phone **array**. The algorithm fuses 2-D object shape and audio information via importance particle **filters** (I-PFs), allowing for the asymmetrical integration of AV information in a way that efficiently exploits the complementary features of each modality. Audio localization information is used to generate an importance sampling (IS) function, which guides the random search process of a particle **filter** towards regions of the configuration space likely to contain the true configuration (a speaker). The measurement process integrates **contour**-based and audio observations, which results in reliable head tracking in realistic scenarios. We show that imperfect single modalities can be combined into an algorithm that automatically initializes and tracks a speaker, **switches** between multiple speakers, tolerates visual clutter, and recovers from total AV object occlusion, in the context of a multimodal meeting room.

=> s zero 2a switch? 2a array
L10 0 ZERO 2A SWITCH? 2A ARRAY

=> s l2 and bayer
L11 2 L2 AND BAYER

=> d l-2 ti

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 2 INSPEC (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI Ultrahigh-definition 4-CCD video camera system with 4,000 scanning lines.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 2 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
TI Ultrahigh-definition 4-CCD Video Camera System with 4,000 Scanning Lines.

=> d ab 1

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 2 INSPEC (C) 2005 IEE on STN
AB An experimental ultrahigh-definition color video camera system with 7,680 (H)*4,320 (V) pixels has been developed using four 8-million-pixel CCDs. Each 8-million-pixel CCD with a progressive scanning rate of 60 frames per second has 4,046 (H)*2,048 (V) effective **imaging** pixels, each of which is 8.4 micron2. We applied the four-**imager** pickup method to increase the camera's resolution. This involves attaching the CCDs to a special color-separation prism. Two CCDs are used for the green **image**, and the other two are used for the red and blue **images**. The spatial **image** sampling pattern of these CCDs relative to the optical **image** is equivalent to one with 32 million pixels in the **Bayer** pattern color **filter**. The prototype camera attains a limiting resolution of more than 2,700 TV lines both horizontally and vertically, which is higher than that of an 8-million-pixel CCD. The sensitivity of the camera is 2,000 lux, F 2.8 at approx. 50 dB of dark-noise level on the HDTV format. This camera system also has a new **contour** compensation circuit. It suppresses the false color caused by the nonlinearity and the pixel-count difference between green and red (or blue). The technique has contributed to the reduction of the camera's signal process circuitry.

=> d all 1

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 2 INSPEC (C) 2005 IEE on STN
AN 2004:8172644 INSPEC DN B2004-12-6430H-007
TI Ultrahigh-definition 4-CCD video camera system with 4,000 scanning lines.
AU Yamashita, T.; Mitani, K.; Sugawara, M.; Shimamoto, H.; Okano, F. (NHK Sci. & Tech. Res. Labs., Tokyo, Japan)
SO Journal of the Institute of Image Information and Television Engineers (March 2004) vol.58, no.3, p.383-91. 10 refs.
Published by: Inst. Image Inf. & Telev. Eng
CODEN: EJMGFM ISSN: 1342-6907
SICI: 1342-6907(200403)58:3L.383:UDVC;1-M
DT Journal
TC Practical
CY Japan
LA Japanese
AB An experimental ultrahigh-definition color video camera system with 7,680 (H)*4,320 (V) pixels has been developed using four 8-million-pixel CCDs. Each 8-million-pixel CCD with a progressive scanning rate of 60 frames per second has 4,046 (H)*2,048 (V) effective **imaging** pixels, each of which is 8.4 micron2. We applied the four-**imager** pickup method to increase the camera's resolution. This involves attaching the CCDs to a special color-separation prism. Two CCDs are used for the green **image**, and the other two are used for the red and blue **images**. The spatial **image** sampling pattern of these CCDs relative to the optical **image** is equivalent to one with 32

million pixels in the **Bayer** pattern color **filter**. The prototype camera attains a limiting resolution of more than 2,700 TV lines both horizontally and vertically, which is higher than that of an 8-million-pixel CCD. The sensitivity of the camera is 2,000 lux, F 2.8 at approx. 50 dB of dark-noise level on the HDTV format. This camera system also has a new **contour** compensation circuit. It suppresses the false color caused by the nonlinearity and the pixel-count difference between green and red (or blue). The technique has contributed to the reduction of the camera's signal process circuitry.

CC B6430H Video recording; B6430C High definition television; B2570H Other field effect integrated circuits; B7230G Image sensors; B6135 Optical, image and video signal processing

CT CCD **IMAGE** SENSORS; HIGH DEFINITION TELEVISION; **IMAGE** RESOLUTION; **IMAGE** SAMPLING; OPTICAL **IMAGES**; VIDEO CAMERAS; VIDEO SIGNAL PROCESSING

ST ultrahigh-definition color video camera system; CCD camera; **four-imager pickup method**; camera resolution; color-separation prism; **spatial image sampling pattern**; **optical image**; **Bayer pattern color filter**; HDTV format; high definition television; **contour compensation circuit**; scanning lines; 7680 pixel; 4320 pixel

PHP picture size 7.68E+03 pixel; picture size 4.32E+03 pixel

ET F; B

```
=> s jaspers/au
L12           0 JASPERS/AU

=> e jaspers/au
E1            2     JASPERNEITE JUERGEN/AU
E2            2     JASPERNEITE JURGEN/AU
E3            0 --> JASPERS/AU
E4            1     JASPERS A/AU
E5            1     JASPERS B C/AU
E6            4     JASPERS B W/AU
E7            5     JASPERS C/AU
E8            2     JASPERS C A M/AU
E9            2     JASPERS D/AU
E10           6     JASPERS E/AU
E11           2     JASPERS E G/AU
E12          19     JASPERS E G T/AU

=> s e8
L13           2 "JASPERS C A M"/AU

=> d 1-2 ti, ab

L13  ANSWER 1 OF 2  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
TI   The PAN-imager.
AB   The concept of a new type of CCD-imager is presented that uses both
     electrons and holes as information carriers. The drive contains two
     separately operating p- and n-type imagers and is called PAN-imager. The
     p- and n-type pixels are situated in an interdot structure. The total
     number of pixels as well as the number of signal charges is doubled
     without an increase in area. By this an improvement in resolution, light
     sensitivity and Moire suppression is obtained. Moreover it yields an
     improved contour correction. Concept, operation and properties of the
     PAN-imager are discussed.

L13  ANSWER 2 OF 2  COMPENDEX  COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
TI   PAN-IMAGER.
AB   The concept of a new type of CCD-imager is presented that uses both
     electrons and holes as information carriers.The device contains two
```

separately operating p- and n-type imagers and is called PAN-imager.The p- and n-type pixels are situated in an interdot structure. Furthermore the total number of pixels as well as the number of signal charges is doubled without an increase in area.By this an improvement in resolution, light sensitivity and Moire suppression is obtained.Moreover it yields an improved contour correction. Concept, operation and properties of the PAN-imager are discussed. (Author abstract) 5 refs.

```
=> s e7
L14          5 "JASPERS C"/AU

=> d 1-5

L14  ANSWER 1 OF 5  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
AN   1996:5290142  INSPEC     DN  B9607-6420D-007
TI   Variable-gamma circuit for colour television based on the MOS
     voltage-translinear principle.
AU   Wiegerink, R. (MESA Res. Inst., Twente Univ., Enschede, Netherlands); Ten
     Pierick, H.; Jaspers, C.; De Haan, W.; De Greef, D.
SO   Analog Integrated Circuits and Signal Processing (March 1996) vol.9, no.2,
     p.189-95. 4 refs.
     Published by: Kluwer Academic Publishers
     Price: CCCC 0925-1030/96/$8.50
     CODEN: AICPEF  ISSN: 0925-1030
     SICI: 0925-1030(199603)9:2L.189:VGCC;1-9
DT   Journal
TC   Application; Practical; Experimental
CY   Netherlands
LA   English

L14  ANSWER 2 OF 5  INSPEC  (C) 2005 IEE on STN
AN   1989:3380256  INSPEC     DN  B89040095
TI   A 2/3" 1188(H) * 484(V) frame-transfer CCD for ESP and movie mode.
AU   Bosiers, J.; Dillen, B.; Jaspers, C.; Kleimann, A.; Kokshoorn,
     A.; Peek, H.; van de Steeg, M. (Philips Res. Lab., Eindhoven, Netherlands)
SO   International Electron Devices Meeting. Technical Digest (IEEE Cat.
     No.88CH2528-8)
     New York, NY, USA: IEEE, 1988. p.70-3 of 902 pp. 5 refs.
     Conference: San Francisco, CA, USA, 11-14 Dec 1988
     Sponsor(s): IEEE
     Price: CCCC CH2528-8/88/0000-0070$01.00
DT   Conference Article
TC   Experimental
CY   United States
LA   English

L14  ANSWER 3 OF 5  COMPENDEX  COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
AN   1996(31):1049  COMPENDEX
TI   Variable-gamma circuit for colour television based on the MOS
     voltage-translinear principle.
AU   Wiegerink, R. (Univ of Twente, Twente, Neth); Pierick, H.Ten;
     Jaspers, C.; De Haan, W.; De Greef, D.
SO   Analog Integrated Circuits and Signal Processing v 9 n 2 Mar 1996. p
     189-195
     CODEN: AICPEF    ISSN: 0925-1030
PY   1996
DT   Journal
TC   Theoretical; Experimental
LA   English

L14  ANSWER 4 OF 5  COMPENDEX  COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
AN   1995(9):2787  COMPENDEX
```

TI 1-Chip TV picture booster.
AU Stuivenwold, A.M. (Philips Semiconductors, Nijmegen/Eindhoven, Neth); **Jaspers, C.**
MT Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Consumer Electronics.
ML Chicago, IL, USA
MD 21 Jun 1994-23 Jun 1994
SO Digest of Technical Papers - IEEE International Conference on Consumer Electronics 1994.IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA,94CH3363-9.p 46-47
CODEN: DTPEEL ISSN: 0747-668X
PY 1994
MN 21510
DT Conference Article
TC Application
LA English

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 5 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2005 EEI on STN
AN 1989(9):96034 COMPENDEX DN 890995719
TI 2/3 prime 1188(H) * 484(V) frame-transfer CCD for ESP and movie mode.
AU Bosiers, J. (Philips Research Lab, Eindhoven, Neth); Dillen, B.; **Jaspers, C.**; Kleimann, A.; Kokshoorn, A.; Peek, H.; van de Steeg, M.
MT Technical Digest - International Electron Devices Meeting 1988.
MO IEEE, Electron Devices Soc, New York, NY, USA
ML San Francisco, CA, USA
MD 11 Dec 1988-14 Dec 1988
SO Tech Dig Int Electron Devices Meet 1988 Technical Digest - International Electron Devices Meeting.Publ by IEEE, IEEE Service Center, Piscataway, NJ, USA.Available from IEEE Service Cent (cat n 88CH2528-8), Piscataway, NJ, USA.p 70-73
CODEN: TDIMD5 ISSN: 0163-1918
PY 1988
MN 12244
DT Conference Article
TC Theoretical; Experimental
LA English

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:06:49 ON 30 SEP 2005)

FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 11:06:59 ON 30 SEP 2005

L1	2140	S	CONTOUR AND FILTER?
L2	1420	S	L1 AND IMAG?
L3	25	S	L2 AND ARRAY
L4	0	S	L3 AND BAYER
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L8	1	S	L6 AND L7
L9	2	S	L1 AND L7
L10	0	S	ZERO 2A SWITCH? 2A ARRAY
L11	2	S	L2 AND BAYER
L12	0	S	JASPERS/AU
		E	JASPERS/AU
L13	2	S	E8
L14	5	S	E7

=>